

THE U. F. A.

PUBLISHED BY
THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

Vol. I.

MARCH 1, 1922.

No. 1

An Editorial by H. W. Wood

This is the first issue of "The U.F.A." This paper is a natural outgrowth of our organization. The organization is the soil in which it germinated. It is small; it could not be normal and be otherwise. Natural growth is from small beginnings. If the soil is right, and the cultivation right, the growth will be normal and vigorous. Our paper will grow and bear fruit just in accordance with the appreciation and support of the organization on the one hand, and the practical management and editorial ideals on the other.

The editorial ideal will be the development of higher citizenship through investigation and education. A fuller knowledge of the truth and its bearing on all social problems is the only real road to progress. The service of this paper will be accurately measured by its success in travelling that road.

In these times of confusion and discord growing out of conflicting interests and warring elements, passions and prejudices are sometimes appealed to, and confusion thereby worse confounded.

Truth is the only light that will reveal the way out of present confused darkness. But it is difficult to keep the lamp of truth burning. Continued and systematic efforts are necessary to bring results in every great enterprise, and continued efforts in trying to find our way out of the darkness of confusion into the light of order, will bring results. We hope to devote this paper to that cause. We do not hope for spectacular or sensational results. All human progress is slow, and nothing slower than raising social conditions to a higher level. It involves education in all the fundamental laws of life. The people will not only have to learn what these laws are, but they will have to learn how to put them in operation. Knowledge of laws is of no value when those laws are not obeyed.

True social laws can never be enforced by police or courts. No truer words were ever spoken than those of the old Israelitish prophet when he said, "Not by might nor by power but by My Spirit." If we are going to make social progress we will have to educate and develop the true social spirit just as diligently as we do social intelligence. Social perfection embraces three distinct ideals of perfection, namely, perfect body, perfect mind, and perfect spirit. The greatest of these is spirit.

We have a long road before us, the travelling will be difficult, and progress slow. Just a little progress gained every day will eventually find the end of the longest journey.

This paper will not deal extensively with the current news of the day. Most of the news of to-day will be dead and forgotten to-morrow, while a little truth learned to-day may live forever. We will not spend much time keeping ourselves informed of the mistakes of others, nor in defending ourselves against destructive criticism. If we expect to do something ourselves, we will have to spend all our time doing it. It is not the house we tear down, but the one we build that shelters us from the storm.

This paper is the property of the subscribers, and every member of the organization is a subscriber. The thirty-seven thousand owners can make it just what they want it to be, but everyone will have a responsibility to meet and a duty to perform.

The close-up responsibility is on the editor, and gradates to the paper committee, to the Executive Committee, to the Board of Directors, to the Convention, to the Locals, and to the members. Everybody must have everybody else's help. Take an interest in it; make a study of it. Advise, criticise, but don't knock. In other words co-operate constructively.

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THE FARMERS IN POLITICS

BY WM. IRVINE, M.P.

Why are the farmers in politics?
What is the significance of the group in politics?
Is it likely to be a permanent institution?

"The whole book is worth while, and the discussion of the most vital problems of the day is gripping and instructive."—H. W. WOOD, President U.F.A.

"William Irvine's book, 'The Farmers in Politics,' should be read by every citizen interested in present political developments. It embodies a forceful, clean cut defence of the position of the United Farmers of Alberta on Economic Group organization. It is a real contribution to the literature of the Farmers' movement, and should be read by every citizen interested in public affairs."—HON. HERBERT GREENFIELD.

"Everyone interested in the movement will appreciate the thoughtful and stimulating analysis of the forces underlying the farmers' political movement. He has set down in his usual convincing way his belief in the soundness of the economic group basis for political action."—H. HIGGINBOTHAM, Provincial Secretary U.F.A.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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We allow no discount for time or space on display advertising. To ensure insertion, all changes of copy and new matter must be in our hands 8 days in advance of date of publication. Reading matter advertisements will be marked "Advertisement."

We will not knowingly accept any other than reliable advertisements, and no advertisements for liquor, tobacco, mining stocks, or extravagantly worded real estate will be published. Our readers will oblige us greatly if they will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any advertiser making use of The U.F.A.

The New Legislature, Seen Through A Woman's Eyes

BY HON. IRENE PARLBY.

The United Farmers of Alberta, not content with invading Legislatures and capturing Governments, are now taking a plunge into the still more difficult field of newspaperdom. I wish them all success in their new venture, and the wisdom necessary to attain that end.

An organization newspaper must necessarily have a much more difficult row to hoe than the ordinary paper, because every member will consider that space should be found for his particular views. Let me suggest that we one and all realize that a paper cannot by any possible manner of means be a success, unless those in charge have a certain liberty of choice and decision.

In so far as it is concerned with news of current events the chief function of a periodical, as I see it, is to give accurate, uncolored information, undistorted by the hands through which it passes on the way to the press. We want to have an accurate record, as complete as the necessarily limited space will permit, of what takes place in the Legislature, and not be given only the arguments put forth on one side or the other. If, even in a limited way, our newspaper can give us that service, it is going to be of great value to the organization, and it will have a chance of making good. Of course it is not to be expected, for the present at least, that our paper can deal extensively with the news of the day. Let us hope it will make as good a beginning as the new members of the Legislature have done.

First Guns Fired in Legislature.

It is more than a fortnight now since the first guns were fired in the Legislature. During the debate on the address which continued for considerably more than a week, there raged an increasing fusillade across the floor of the Assembly. To a woman new to the ways of Parliaments and knowing little of the rules of the old political game or manoeuvres, much of it seemed tiresome, and time

wasting, although it was interesting to note the methods of attack of our opponents, and there were many amusing episodes.

The old timers at the so-called political game declare that a week or two spent at the beginning of the session debating the speech from the throne is time saved later on, because it gives every member an opportunity of breaking the ice, trying out the acoustic properties of the Legislative chamber and giving vent to his opinions on any and every subject under the sun—a chance that could never come again during the session. The debate on the speech from the throne is in fact a glorious free-for-all, and although, on this particular occasion, the members on the Government side of the Assembly were far more anxious to get down to the real business of legislation, for which they considered they were met together, yet when the Hon. C. R. Mitchell threw down the gauntlet and challenged the back benches to a combat, they accented the challenge with a will and the fight waxed both merry and heated at times.

Will Be Able To Hold Their Own.

The Government side of the Chamber gives promise of many orators among its back benches. There is no fear that they will not be able to hold their own in debate. Scotch wit and Irish wit flashed forth at times, and a listener outside the door, hearing the laughter, would have wanted badly to peek in and share the jokes. The debate opened with bouquets of compliments, and it was only when the member for Bow Valley unsheathed his sword from the scabbard that the air became tense and electrical.

Outsiders and those on the opposition benches are of course watching the farmers' Government with a great deal of interest; they claim to see already signs of disintegration and are no doubt laying their plans for the time when the longed-for split in the ranks of the farmers arrives, and they can again take up the

reins which they so lately laid down. However, I think they are laying up for themselves disappointment, and that they are misinterpreting some of the actions and declarations of our members—the wish once again is father to the thought.

One thing is certain, that with only two members in our ranks with former political experience, we have a very great deal to learn, and our inexperience, if not counterbalanced with plenty of common sense and good will, is liable to lead us into difficult places, and to give those who constitute themselves our opponents opportunities which they will not hesitate to seize; naturally it is to be expected that they should. But at the present time all groups in the Assembly, and there are five in all, are quite sincere I think in their declarations that they intend to give the new Government a fair show.

The Government's Greatest Asset.

The new Government's greatest asset is its Premier, who by his sincerity, his honesty of purpose, and sense of justice, has already endeared himself to the general public and become not merely the leader of a government, but an outstanding personality in the life of the country.

Meanwhile let political aspirants realize that political life is no sinecure, but the hardest kind of work, especially for ministers with departments to administer. For them the working day spreads into the night and burdens of public duty follow them even to their homes. Freedom has fled for those who take up public life, and the burdens of it can only be eased by the thought of duty faithfully performed, of responsibility honestly faced, and the loyal support of friends. There is a definite responsibility also on those who laid these burdens on the shoulders of the men who carry them, and that is to hold up their hands, to give them loyal and sympathetic support.

With that co-operation in responsibility we can travel along the hard places of the road with abounding faith in the future.

Immediate Reduction of Freight Rates Vital to Agriculture

BY J. M. MURRAY.

Immediate readjustment of freight rates, with a reduction of rates on all basic commodities, has been called for by the organized farmers of the three western provinces during the past few weeks. Resolutions urging the imperative necessity of such reductions were carried by the United Farmers of Alberta and by the United Farmers of Manitoba in January, and by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in convention in February. The resolution passed by the U.F.A. convention reads as follows:—

"Whereas all farm products have depreciated in value, and

"Whereas the cost of transportation is one of the most serious problems,

"Therefore be it resolved, that the U.F.A. in convention assembled ask the Board of Railway Commissioners for an immediate readjustment of the freight rates so that the maximum amount of relief may be secured on agricultural products, including grain, lumber and coal."

Crow's Nest Pass Agreement.

In order to understand the situation which will arise at the coming session of our Dominion Parliament it is necessary to make a brief reference to the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement and the present Railway Act. The Crow's Nest Pass Agreement was entered into between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Dominion Government and was confirmed by the Dominion Parliament. Under the terms of this Agreement the Canadian Pacific Railway undertook, in return for certain subsidies and concessions, to build certain lines and also agreed to a schedule of maximum rates from Western points. The Railway Act in Sec. 3, Sub-Sec. B. provided that the Board of Railway Commissioners should not have power to authorize rates in excess of those provided for in any special agreement between the Dominion Parliament and the railway company. This means that the Railway Commission could not authorize rates in excess of those provided for under the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement. At the session of the Dominion Parliament in the summer of 1919 the Railway Act was amended in Sec. 325, Sub-Sec. 5, so as to remove the above mentioned limitation on the power of the Railway Commissioners over freight rates, the result being to give them power to approve any increases in freight rates, irrespective of any agreements existing between the railway companies and the Dominion Parliament. This amendment passed in 1919, however, had a saving clause providing that it was only to be in effect for three years, and the situation now is that it will expire during the coming summer, and unless legislation is passed at the coming session of the House at Ottawa, this amendment will expire by limitation and rates will automatically revert to the 1917 basis. In spite of any propaganda that may be put out, it can confidently be predicted that a big struggle will be made by the Railway interests to secure at least an extension of the present legislation. The

Showing that the freight rates on grain from Western Canada points are from 50 to 70 per cent. higher than they were prior to 1917, the writer of the article printed below computes that the farmers of Western Canada paid \$11,000,000 more on cars of grain loaded at country points between September 1 and November 30, 1921, than they would have done had the rates been on the 1917 basis, and that the average freight per car from Alberta points was \$111 in excess of that of 1917. In the second part of this article, to be published in the next issue, he expresses the opinion that the farmers of Western Canada would be unwise to continue to produce grain at a loss to make large earnings for railway companies, and quotes authorities on farming conditions to the effect that the grain acreage will be seriously reduced this spring unless, before seeding, some assurance is given that there will be a radical reduction in rates on the 1922 crop.

only hope of fighting this successfully is to have a thoroughly aroused public opinion that will be sufficiently strong to prevent Parliament making any such move.

50 to 70 Per Cent. Above 1917 Rates.

The facts of the present situation fully support the various contentions made in the resolution passed at the U.F.A. Convention. The comparative rates on grain from eight representative points in the West as they existed in 1917, in September 1920, the highest point which rates reached, and as they exist now after two reductions have been made, are shown on the following table:

	Comparative rates in cents per 100 lbs.		
	1917	Sept. 1920	Now
Winnipeg -----	10	19	17
Brandon -----	13	23½	21
Virdeu -----	15	26½	23½
Qu'Appelle ----	17	31	27½
Moose Jaw ----	18	32½	29
Swift Current --	20	35	31
Medicine Hat --	22	38	33½
Calgary -----	24	40½	36

This table shows that the reductions that have taken place are practically negligible and that rates are still from 50 to 70 per cent. higher than they were in 1917.

Designed For Grain Traffic.

The figures show conclusively that the increases granted to the Railway Companies in September 1920 were designed to make Western Canada, and particularly the grain traffic in Western Canada, pay an altogether unfair proportion of the high operating expenses of the railways. Railway operators realized that while excessive rates on commodities would not necessarily mean increase in revenue, because they might (as they have actually done) be so high as immediately to kill business in certain lines, there was no escape for farm products. The net earnings on the Western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as compared with the net earnings on their Eastern lines, for the last six months of 1920, show clearly the results of the increased rates imposed in September, 1920. The figures given in the following table

are the net earnings of the C.P.R. for the last six months of 1920, less expense of outside agencies, insurance and taxes, which are not allocated between districts:

	July to December, 1920.	
	East. Lines	West. Lines
July -----	\$ 622,648.32	\$1,053,914.97
Aug. -----	855,037.63	1,644,095.20
Sept. -----	1,379,146.27	2,759,330.96
Oct. -----	1,458,898.16	6,588,289.05
Nov. -----	416,343.65	4,948,144.45
Dec. -----	139,756.44	3,828,951.68
	<u>\$4,871,830.47</u>	<u>20,822,726.31</u>

The net earnings on the same basis for the first six months of the year 1920 were:

Eastern Lines -----	\$5,852,038.00
Western Lines -----	7,488,919.00

Figured on the basis per mile of line and also per train mile the net earnings of the C.P.R. for 1920 show the Western lines contributing an immensely greater margin of profit to the railway's earnings. The figures are:

	East. Lines	West. Lines
Per mile of line ----	\$2,221.00	\$3,466.00
Per train mile ----	.47	1.19

West Contributes Main Profits.

The records of the C.P.R. for the last fifteen years show that the West has always contributed by far the greater portion of the profits of this railway. The net earnings of the two districts, before providing for fixed and other charges, since 1907, show the following results, in five year periods:

	Eastern Lines	Western Lines
1907-11 --	\$43,500,000.00	\$91,500,000.00
1912-16 --	60,000,000.00	152,500,000.00
1916-20 --	70,500,000.00	144,500,000.00

During these five year periods the other expenses unallocated between districts were \$11,000,000.00, \$17,500,000.00 and \$17,500,000.00 respectively.

Earnings of C.P.R. For Past Ten Years.

During the ten years from 1910 to 1920 the Canadian Pacific Railway from their railway operations alone, that is, excluding any special income from steamships, land sales or other sources, have paid in dividends \$219,136,365.00 and in addition have accumulated a net surplus of \$116,476,612.00, this making a total of \$335,613,247.00. Figured from the percentage that the Western lines have contributed to the net earnings of this railway, as compared with what the Eastern lines have contributed during this ten year period, the figures show that of this Three Hundred and Thirty-five Million Dollars profits distributed in dividends and set aside to surplus, the Western lines have contributed \$232,965,486.00 as compared to Eastern lines \$102,647,761.00.

Splitting these figures up into periods the figures show:

	Eastern Lines	Western Lines
1910-11 --	\$17,121,000.00	\$ 35,885,000.00
1912-16 --	44,202,000.00	112,378,000.00
1916-20 --	41,324,000.00	84,702,000.00

(Continued on page 8.)

The Significance of Democratic Group Organization

BY H. W. WOOD.

Part I.

A group is a number of individuals who have accidentally or designedly come together. The group may be entirely accidental and temporary, or it may be organized and permanent. Several children may come together as a group for the purpose of playing, and disperse never to meet again, as temporary amusement was the only object of their meeting. This is an example of the simplest and most temporary group formation. But there are many variations between this and the larger, thoroughly and systematically organized group which will exist from generation to generation, continually developing greater capacity for dealing with the great social problems of life.

As individual children cannot deal efficiently with the affairs of amusement without coming together in groups, neither can the individual citizens deal efficiently with great social problems without some kind of group formation. This has been recognized in all efforts to develop democracy, but the thing that has not been recognized is the absolute necessity of systematic development of stability and efficiency in the group. Emphasis has been put on the size of the group rather than on its efficiency. The political party group is the most outstanding product of this false conception, and for generations this big, inefficient group has been hopelessly wrestling with social problems.

Group Must Be Organized.

It has been recognized for some time that the political party group is inefficient in solving social problems, and many citizens are beginning to see that before these problems can be dealt with intelligently there will have to be developed highly efficient groups for that purpose. But the question is, how to develop efficient social groups? It is apparent to all who have made a close study of this question that no efficient group can be developed except through long continued, systematic organization. This kind of organization is so difficult that it has not been seriously attempted to any considerable extent until recently, and many of the attempts have temporarily failed.

How can we overcome these difficulties and make a success of organizing efficient social groups?

Basis of Organization.

To begin with, sufficient interest must be involved to induce people to go to the trouble of organizing. The greatest general interest that men have, should, if possible, be made the basis of this organization. It does not take a very exhaustive survey of social conditions to discover that at the present time humanity's greatest general interest is economic. Therefore, if any interest is vital enough to the welfare of people to

The principles of democratic group organization upon which the U.F.A. is based have commanded increasing attention during the past few years, and especially since the organized farmers became a powerful force in the economic and political life of Canada. The literature of the subject, however, has hitherto been somewhat fragmentary, although the significance of group organization has been the subject of many addresses and much public discussion. President Wood has written the exposition, of which the first part is printed below, in response to numerous requests received from members and from other students of the Farmers' movement.

induce them to develop organization to efficiency, the economic should be.

But there is so much confusion growing out of individual interest in economic affairs that many different viewpoints and conflicts of opinion prevail, and it is not reasonable to believe that all the people can be organized into one group, even on the economic basis. This forces the necessity of sub-dividing the general interest until a basis is found for the group, among the individuals of which there will not be more conflict of opinion than can be overcome in organization. All progress is difficult and must take the way of least resistance.

No phase of social progress has ever presented more difficulties than voluntary organization. The least possible resistance you can get in an economic group is a common interest, and a common viewpoint among its members. This is found in what is known as the economic class. This basis furnishes the vital economic interest, and reduces resistance to a minimum. If we will not respond to this interest, or if we cannot overcome this resistance, we cannot organize.

The soundness of this logic is verified by the fact that efficient groups have already been organized on this basis. It is true that the groups that have reached the highest degree of efficiency are all plutocratic, but exactly the same fundamental principles will have to be followed, and in fact are being followed, in the organization and development of democratic groups.

A Driving Force Necessary.

We would think that people long ago would have realized the benefits to be derived from systematic organization, and, basing their movement on their most immediate and vital interest, and pursuing the way of least resistance, would have gone forward zealously in the work of organization, and the development of efficiency. But they did not. We find, by close analysis, that the force of attraction alone has not been sufficient to induce them to make progress through this channel. Another force was necessary.

The attractive forces having been exhausted, and all possible resistance eliminated, the only other inducement to go forward that could possibly be added was a driving force. This was added and finally resulted in starting the people to moving forward.

This driving force was Competition.

True and False Social Laws.

It is interesting to study the effect of the operation of the laws of competition and co-operation upon each other in social development. Competition is the false social law, and no social system based primarily on this law can ever reach perfection. Co-operation is the true social law, and a true social system must be founded primarily on that law.

All past social progress has been founded primarily on the law of competition, but the law of co-operation has been operating secondarily. These laws are ever acting and reacting upon each other, the destructiveness of competition forcing co-operation to higher development, and this in turn increasing the destructiveness of competition. Competition is the law of destruction, and all the destruction that has ever been wrought by man against his fellow man has been wrought by competition. All construction of social strength has been done by co-operation. By co-operation men have built nations, by competition these nations have destroyed each other. The strength that was developed in building the nations was used in destroying other nations.

Practically all the strength that has been developed in the past through co-operation has been used for competitive purposes. This will continue to be so as long as our social system is based primarily on the law of competition instead of co-operation. As soon as we begin to develop co-operation for co-operation's sake, realizing that it is the true law, we will begin to force our social system from the basis of competition to that of co-operation. Then will begin the real test of the ability of the human race to become truly civilized.

(Continued in next issue.)

SUBJECTS FOR DEBATE.

For Locals which have not already arranged their programs for the months of March and April, the following subjects for debate are suggested:—

March: Resolved, that public ownership of all Canadian railways would be in the best interests of the Canadian people.

April: That the sales tax is preferable to the tariff as a means of raising revenue.

Literature which may be of value in preparing for these debates is obtainable at Central Office and the University of Alberta.

The Provincial Secretary's Page

Information from Central Office for Officers and Members.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

The amendments to the Constitution printed below were adopted at the Annual Convention in Calgary, January 17 to 21. Copies of these amendments will be mailed separately to officers of the association, and may then be clipped and pasted in position in the old copies of the Constitution. It will not be necessary to clip them from the paper.

Add to Clause 4 of Section 4:—"No person shall be allowed to hold membership in more than one local."

Clause 6 of Section 7 shall be amended by changing the word "Executive" in the first line to read "Central Board" and by adding to the end of the Clause the following:—

"A member of Central Board violating any of the provisions of this Constitution shall, after proper investigation, be liable to suspension on a three-quarters vote of the members of the Board present and voting at a regularly called meeting. In the event of an officer of the Association being suspended by the Board until the next Convention, the said Board shall have power to fill the vacancy until the next Convention."

Add to Clause 1 Section 8:—"Provided, however, that in filling vacancies the Executive shall consider the person receiving the next highest number of votes at the election of the person in respect of whom the vacancy has occurred."

Insert after the word elected in Clause 3d Section 9:—"No member of Parliament, Provincial or Federal, shall be allowed to hold office on the Executive or Board of Directors of the Provincial U. F. A."

Clause 2 Section 11, Clause 3 Section 15, and Clause 1 Section 18, have all been changed in accordance with the change in membership fee from \$2.00 per annum per member to \$3.00 per annum per member, \$2.00 of which shall be remitted to Central Office.

Add to Clause 6 of Section 12:—"He shall at the end of each year, submit his books to an auditor chosen by the Directors, and shall deliver the same to any person or persons as may be appointed for that purpose by the local. (6a) In the event of the local ceasing to exist, the books and records of the local and any funds remaining shall be sent by registered mail to the Central Office of the Association.

(6b) All funds of defunct Locals shall be held in trust for one year and shall then become the property of the Association.

PUBLICATION OF "THE U. F. A."

At the recent annual convention it was decided that a portion of the revenue obtained from the increased membership fee should be devoted to the publication of an official newspaper to be distributed to all members of the U. F. A.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1922

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SECRETARY-TREASURER

H. HigginbothamCalgary

CENTRAL OFFICE

204-216 Lougheed Building, Calgary

The following are some of the principal features of the paper as outlined in a resolution passed by the annual convention:—

"1. That the title of the proposed paper be 'The U. F. A.' with the words, 'Published by the United Farmers of Alberta' to appear under the title.

"2. It is suggested that the paper consist of four pages newsprint, 8½ by 11 inches, to be varied as necessities may arise.

"3. That the paper shall be published and controlled by the United Farmers of Alberta.

"4. That the paper shall be primarily for the circulation to all members of such matter as has hitherto been contained in official circulars, announcements, bulletins, and other educational matter.

"5. That the paper shall be published

SECRETARIES' CONFERENCE IN CALGARY CANCELLED.

Owing to adverse conditions in the south the number of registrations for the short course arranged by the University has been insufficient, and the course will not be held. It has accordingly been decided to cancel the Secretaries' Conference announced for March 8, in Calgary. A conference of Secretaries will, however, be held in Edmonton on March 15, during the week of the University short course there, and will be attended by the Secretaries of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. and Junior Branch Secretary and the Educational Secretary. There will be no pooling of rates.

once a month or oftener as required, at the discretion of the management.

"6. That the subscription shall be collected as part of the membership fee, and that the paper be sent to all members."

The Central Board of Directors have appointed a committee of management consisting of President Wood, Vice-President Scholefield and Secretary Higginbotham. This committee is responsible to the Central Executive for the management. The committee appointed Norman Smith of the Central Office staff, who has been in charge of the work of the Educational Department as editor, and H. Higginbotham as business manager.

COURSE IN AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMICS.

A short course in Agriculture and Economics has been arranged by the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta, in co-operation with the United Farmers of Alberta, and will be held in Edmonton during the week commencing March 13th. This definite announcement was made by the University a few days ago. The cost of attendance will be railway fare and board, together with a registration fee of \$2.00. Attendance is not confined to U.F.A. members, and it is hoped that rural ministers and others interested in rural community work will take advantage of the course.

The object of the course as set forth in a general statement issued by Mr. Ottewell, who is in charge of the Extension Department, is to improve the equipment for service of rural leaders in Alberta. The cost will be railway fare to and from the place of meeting, board while in attendance, and the registration fee, payable at the time of registration.

Sessions will be held at the University of Alberta, Edmonton. Applications for registration should be made direct to Mr. Ottewell, Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Program of Course.

The program for the first session, Monday afternoon, will include three lectures by H. S. Patton, lecturer on economics at the University, "The Banks," "The Banks and the Government," and "Canadian Public Finance, Distribution of Revenue and Taxation Powers"; also a lecture by Prof. Wyatt, "Soil Problems of Southern Alberta." On Monday evening there will be addresses by Hon. Geo. Hoadley and Hon. Perren Baker, with J. T. Shaw, M.P., in the chair.

On Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock, Mr. Patton will lecture on "The Banks and the People," Prof. Dowell on "The Livestock Industry in Alberta," and Prof

(Continued on page 14.)

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Made from Heavy Corduroy. Dark brown color and splendid wearing quality. They have five pockets, belt loops and cuff bottom. Sizes 32 to 42 waist measurement. Price Delivered **3.25**

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IMMEDIATE REDUCTION OF
FREIGHT RATES VITAL TO
AGRICULTURE.

(Continued from page 4.)

The above figures show beyond any possibility of contradiction the fact that Western Canada has been producing profits for the C.P.R. out of all proportion to Eastern Canada. The long hauls with comparatively low operating costs and the large proportion of the most profitable kind of traffic, such as grain, livestock, coal and lumber all contributed to this result. All these classes of traffic are among the most profitable to the Railway Companies, but the grain traffic is the most profitable of all.

Immense Profits from Grain Traffic.

In the next issue of "The U.F.A." will be published a table showing the approximate gross earnings per train of 50 cars and the operating expenses from various points in the West give some idea of how profitable this traffic is. The earnings per car are based on an average weight of 80,000 lbs., which is a few pounds less than the average outturn at Fort William, as shown by figures supplied by the Asst. Freight Traffic Manager of the C.P.R. and figures taken from the Dominion Government Grain Inspection Records for the period from September 1st, 1920, to February 28th, 1921. The operating expenses are figured on a basis of \$3.58 per train mile, this being the latest available train mile cost of the Canadian Pacific Railway lines, as supplied in a statement from them to the Board of Railway Commissioners.

\$111.00 Per Car More than in 1917.

What the present excessive freight rates as compared with the 1917 rates actually mean to the Western farmer is easily computed from the records of cars loaded at country points and the Government Inspection records during the fall of 1921. These figures show that on cars of grain loaded at country points between September 1st and November 30th, 1921, the farmers paid approximately Eleven Million Dollars more in freight to the railway companies than they would have paid on the basis of 1917 rates. On the per car basis the average freight in Manitoba was \$55.00 per car in excess of the 1917 freight; in Saskatchewan \$97.00 excess and in Alberta \$111.00 excess. The average over the three Provinces works out to \$92.00 per car. On the 1920-21 crop, figuring from September 1st, 1920, to August 31st, 1921, the amount paid by farmers for freight in marketing their grain was about Seventeen Million Dollars more than it would have been on the basis of the 1917 rates.

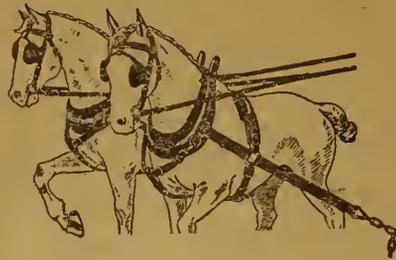
(Mr. Murray's article will be concluded in the issue of March 15.)

PROVINCIAL ACTION IN
SASKATCHEWAN.

A plan of organization, described by R. M. Johnson, M.P. for Moose Jaw, as almost identical with that of the U.F.A., was endorsed by an overwhelmingly large majority at the Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association on February 16, following the decision of the Convention to enter provincial politics. Ultimate authority in the matter of political action will be left to the Locals.

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- Hame Straps— $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch with sewed loops.
- Traces—1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, three-ply, with three rows stitching, made with ring and seven-link chains.
- Backbands—1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch body with 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch layer and billets, shaped housing, felt lined.
- Bellybands—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch folded.
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Causes of Depression in Agriculture and Industry

A SYMPOSIUM OF OPINIONS

Below is published the first article in a symposium of recent opinions on the causes of the financial depression which, in North America and Great Britain, has coincided with the period of drastic curtailment of credit by financial institutions. The depression has been revealed first in the "deflation" of the prices of all farm products, and later in heavy reductions in the earnings of city workers, whose average real wages, in spite of nominally large increases since 1914, were already below the 1914 standard in purchasing power when the process of wage reduction began last year (according to the official Labor Gazette, Ottawa). The purchasing power of the public in both North America and Great Britain is now further curtailed by widespread unemployment, which is tantamount to a wholesale reduction in the average earnings of city workers. Reduced purchasing power has been reflected in general depression, affecting the retail trade and business generally. The all-round reductions in the prices received by farmers for their products and in the wage-earning and salaried classes in return for their services have not been followed by an equivalent reduction in the cost of living, and already, according to trade papers, some wholesale prices are tending upward. Thus a lower standard of living has been established for the masses of the public.

The Financial Times, of Montreal, doubts whether any explanation of the causes of depression hitherto offered is valid. Members of a group of British financial and commercial men who declared in February last that there was no remedy for recurring periods of depression, have since unanimously reversed their former views, and now express the opinion that a remedy may be found in certain important adjustments of the financial and credit systems. The proposals they have endorsed were first outlined by Major C. H. Douglas, M.I.Mech.E., and Mr. A. K. Orage in *The New Age* of London, England, and later, in the Trade Supplement of the London Times, by Mr. Arthur Kitson. They are now under discussion in Great Britain, in the press, on the platform and in the universities, and in Canada they have recently been discussed at the Ottawa Rotary Club and in the columns of the Ottawa Citizen.

They will be outlined here not for the purpose of furthering any particular scheme, but with the sole object of calling attention to a suggested remedy, which, whether upon examination it should be accepted or rejected, is at present arousing widespread interest not only in Britain, but in many other countries. The diagnosis of present evils, if correct, must serve to emphasize the community of interest in essentials and the possibility of orderly co-operation between the farmers and the manual and brain workers of the cities, which is of greater importance than are differences in less fundamental matters. The proposals are incorporated in "Economic Democracy" and "Credit-Power and Democracy," by Major Douglas (published by Cecil Palmer, London), and in "Under New Management," by Hugh P. Vowles (published by Allen & Unwin, London). The last of these books is an exceptionally lucid exposition of the subject. It may be of interest to read in conjunction with these articles the views of Canadian financial men, published in Bulletin No. 12, some months ago. The symposium of which the first part is published this week, will be continued in the next and several other issues of "The U.F.A."

While, during the past few months, representative financial men and industrialists have offered mutually conflicting explanations of the present depression, from which the farmers and city industrial workers are the greatest sufferers, it has remained for the Financial Times, a newspaper representative of the financial interests of Canada, to declare that "after all explanations have been made it is doubtful if these economic phenomena are one whit better understood by the general public."

"It may even be questioned," said this paper recently, "whether those who offer the explanations really understand the subject—otherwise it would seem that something would long since have been accomplished in the direction of removing the causes of these periodical dislocations."

"Only a little over a year ago," says the Financial Times, "newspapers and publicists were all busily warning the public to economize and cease buying. For a period there was little, if any response, and then, almost overnight, buying ceased and has not since been resumed."

"The response to the appeal for economy has now become altogether too generous, and the manner in which it is being sustained is becoming a matter of deep concern."

"What is wanted in commercial as in other matters is a happy medium. What we had during the past few years was a period of extremes—insatiable demand followed by the present period of cessa-

tion of demand. The former brought about strenuous efforts on the part of the manufacturers to extend buildings and plants in order to increase output to meet the situation. Demand for labor was insistent, and the result was high wages, high costs of production and high prices. Now that demand has fallen away, buildings and plant are found not only to be largely in excess of requirements, but a heavy charge against earnings, the supply of labor is greater than the demand, and wages, costs of production and prices are all on the down-grade. Factories are reducing their operations, and, as a consequence, earnings are falling.

"Yet all the while people want to purchase more food and clothing and houses, and others want to sell them, and still others to produce them. We are probably just about as anxious in these matters as we were during the times of expansion. But somehow the circle has been broken, the mechanism of trade has been dislocated and we seem unable longer to get together.

"A Stupid Attitude."

"We are told that we must bear patiently with the situation and let it work out its own cure as it has done in the past and will do in the future. This means a rather stupid attitude, however. If anyone really knows what is the matter, surely there ought to be some way to adjust it and then go ahead. We do not have to perform a miracle and change human nature and desires. The desire is there already. We desire to produce and

to consume, to sell and to buy. Why, then, cannot we do so?

"For a period, the question of price kept us apart. Prices were too high and we would not pay them. Wages were too high and we would not pay them. We were fairly well stocked up with our requirements anyway, and could afford to await more normal prices. These more normal prices are now here."

"Still we hold off. And while we hold off, the factory which employs us reduces its staff and we are out of a position and at last lack the means to make the purchase we could make. The earnings of the factory decrease, dividends cease and shareholders who depended thereon receive no return on their investment.

"This is the stage now reached in Canada and the United States, in spite of the fact that few, if any, desire it, and 99 per cent. of the people regard it as a calamity. Can we not somehow get together and bring about the situation we all desire?

"Time was when ignorance and rivalries and jealousies and lack of experience kept each man hoeing a lone row. But we have passed that stage and have reached the age of co-operation. Every intelligent man knows that he thrives best who best co-operates with his fellows. All that is lacking is the machinery by which our various activities can be set in motion, and surely the day cannot be far off when this machinery will be developed."

(To be continued in next issue.)

*It is noteworthy that in the article quoted above the Financial Times attributes the curtailment of buying last year to a sudden resolution on the part of the public to economize. Other writers, on the other hand, have suggested that the restriction of credit to producers and the curtailment of buying by the public were closely related, and that economy was forced on consumers by the reduction of purchasing power.

†Prices have not fallen in the essentials of life purchased by the consumers in a degree equivalent to the fall in prices of primary products. The margin between the price received by the primary producer (the farmer) and the price paid by the consumer is probably greater than in any previous period in history.

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In the Legislative Assembly

By the Publicity Commissioner, Government Building, Edmonton.

During the session of the Alberta Legislative Assembly a brief summary of proceedings will be published in each issue of "The U.F.A." The session, the first since the formation of the U.F.A.-Labor Government, opened on February 2nd, when Lieut. Governor Brett read the speech from the throne, after O. L. McPherson, member for Little Bow, had been elected to the office of Speaker.

The debate on the speech from the throne, commenced at the opening of the session by Donald Cameron, member for Innisfail, and J. R. Love, member for Wainwright, occupied practically the entire time of the legislature during the first week and part of the second.

Mr. Boyle paid tribute to the manner in which the administrative duties were being carried out by the Premier and his Cabinet, but voiced condolence with the Government in its attempt to carry out all the reforms asked for. He pledged the support of the Liberals in legislation for the general good of the people of the Province.

Survey Board Report.

Premier Greenfield welcomed this support, and dealt with the Survey Board report, saying it was the intention of the Government to make an effort to enable the several thousand residents of the drought areas to remain on their land with some measure of success and prosperity. He also intimated the Government's intention to make an effort to provide better marketing facilities for the people of the north. Mr. Boyle paid a tribute to Hon. Alex. Ross, whose distinction it was to represent labor in the Cabinet. He also referred to the natural resources question, and believed Hon. Chas. Stewart, now Minister of the Interior, would be able to accomplish a great deal to the end of the return of these resources to the province. Premier Greenfield also paid a high tribute to Mr. Stewart.

Reviews Liberal Legislation.

Mr. Mitchell dwelt at length upon the Survey Board report. He congratulated the Government on the personnel of the board, but offered some criticisms of the report itself. He also reviewed the legislation which had been put upon the statute books by former Liberal Governments, declaring that such legislation showed that these Governments had been democratic.

He criticised the Government for not giving more information about its proposed legislation, saying the publicity department of the Government might better be employed in sending such information out than the "stale news sheet now going out."

In his references to the Survey Board report, Mr. Mitchell criticised it in that he claimed it generalized too much, lacking definiteness with respect to suggested solutions for the problems. There was no provision for decisive action in the case; there had been no careful inspection of lands for classification; there was not sufficient stress on the effect of the hot winds; there was no plan for dealing with those farming lands unsuited for such.

Mr. Mitchell referred to the fact that the U. F. A. did not come to the Government with its resolutions as usual this year, and hoped that there was not going to be "any tandem government with the U.F.A." He felt sure the members of the new Government could uphold British institutions. He made reference also to H. W. Wood's statement concerning the newspapers recently, and said that newspapers in Canada were not of the "gutter-snipe" class.

Mr. Hoadley replied to some of Mr. Mitchell's criticisms. With respect to the publicity department, Mr. Hoadley answered Mr. Mitchell's criticisms by saying that what might be stale news to the members here with their daily papers in front of them, was not stale to the rural papers or rural people, that this was merely an effort to keep people posted as to Government activities, and that if the late Government had done this, too, its members might still possibly have been in power.

Expensive Telephone Poles.

Mr. Hoadley's statement relative to purchase of telephone poles showed that the new Government had found huge quantities of these on hand when it assumed power. These had been purchased at prices far in excess of present prices, and there had been no necessity for the purchases, Mr. Hoadley said. There were on hand thousands of cedar poles, ranging in purchase price from \$2.58 to \$19.91, whereas present prices ranged from \$1.85 to \$13.00. The total difference in the prices the poles were bought at and the present quotations was \$208,766.39. In addition to this there were several thousand tamarac and jack pine poles on which the total difference in purchase price and present quotation was \$58,439.75. This made a total unnecessary expenditure of \$267,206.14.

The total value of these poles was \$1,020,898.34, the annual carrying charges on which totalled \$98,945.85, including interest, depreciation and insurance.

Savings Effected.

Reductions and savings had also been effected by the Government as follows:

	per annum
Reduction in permanent staff payroll	\$57,717.84
Saving in change of classification of Northern Construction Co.	61,832.20
(Saving of 23 per cent.)	
Saving effected by eliminating extension of A. & G.W. from Waterways to McMurray	223,459.47
TELEPHONES.	
Permanent reduction in payrolls due to economy and changes in schedules	190,000.00
Temporary saving in payrolls due to closing of construction season and depression in business	124,955.44

Speakers in the Debate.

Other speakers during the debate made interesting contributions.

Capt. Robert Pearson deplored the fact that the speech from the throne was so

meagre in information and that no mention was made of proposed Liquor Act changes.

Nelson Smith, of Olds, said the present high prices of liquor and other conditions fostered bootlegging, and that administration of the Liquor Act was the most important question facing the Government.

Mrs. McClung advocated many reforms in the interests of women and children, and urged a stronger personal obedience to the Liquor Act.

Fred White, Labor member, offered general support of the Government in good legislation, and urged more consideration of the unemployment problem. He also advocated extension of university facilities to the southern part of the Province.

Capt. Bowen, Liberal, of Edmonton, urged the claims of the cities for relief from the heavy burdens of taxation.

Geo. McLachlan, Pembina, urged consideration of a better roads program for the north country.

Mr. Matheson, Vegreville, believed a new era of democracy and progress was in store for the country. He urged improvement in the curriculum of the public schools, which he said were falling down in their work. He defended the foreign-born classes in the province as good settlers.

Dr. J. E. State, Liberal, urged better roads in the north and the extension of the nursing and hospital services to the outlying districts.

Mrs. Parlby said that while she had sympathy with the great problems of the south country, she agreed with Nelson Smith that the great problem was that of the liquor traffic. Mrs. Parlby declared that she hoped she never would view her duties in the house as merely a matter of a battle of wits across the floor of the house. She was in the legislature particularly to guard the interests of the women and children. She congratulated Mrs. McClung on her election.

Lorne Proudfoot, of Acadia, declared that all of the democratic legislation which Mr. Mitchell said had been instituted by the Liberal governments, had really originated with the farmers or other organizations. He referred to the manner in which the former Government had spent money in roads on a patronage basis.

William Fedun, of Victoria riding, deplored lack of enforcement of liquor laws and other laws, and urged better roads. He paid a tribute to the Ukrainian people in the Province, his fellow countrymen, who were loyal Canadians.

R. C. Marshall, Liberal, of Calgary, said he had agreed to support the Government on all good legislation. He criticised Mr. Hoadley for claiming extravagance of the late Government in purchase of phone poles, when he had not mentioned savings effected by that Government. He said he was not in favor of group government.

Sam Brown of High River, urged the extension of facilities for agricultural education, and also the extension of health facilities in the Province, with particular regard for the care of mothers, for, he said, the best Canadians were those who were born here.

Dr. Stewart, of Lethbridge, declared he was ready to give the Government every fair chance to make good, as were

(Continued on page 12.)

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The U. F. W. A. and Juniors

This page will be devoted to the interests of the United Farm Women of Alberta and the Junior Branch of the U.F.A. In this issue Miss J. B. Kidd, Secretary of the U.F.W.A., writes on the significance of the resolutions passed at the recent Annual Convention, and Miss Eva M. Peel, Junior Secretary, gives a brief outline of the progress and aims of the Junior Branch.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION.

(By J. B. Kidd.)

The statement has been made many times that our yearly Convention provides the one opportunity when our organization functions as a whole. If this be the case our decisions during those four days must indicate the trend of our thought, the continuity of our study, and the progress of our united efforts.

A comparison of the resolutions passed by the U. F. W. A. at the last four conventions shows that interest in the three main lines of study, public health, young people's work, rural education, has never abated, while the desire of our farm women to secure equity and justice in all matters which concern them in any way has ever been apparent.

Education Before Legislation.

Perhaps the most significant fact in regard to the resolutions passed at the last Convention is the large proportion which called for further effort on the part of the members. Heretofore all resolutions have requested others to do something for us. This year, in many cases, we have requested ourselves to accomplish our purposes. Last year we passed a resolution asking for the prohibition of cigarettes and tobacco. This year our desire to protect the young people from the effects of tobacco is just as strong, but we have taken the advanced step of placing education before legislation. Thus we adopted the following resolution:

"That we urge our women to carry on an educational campaign regarding the harmful effects of tobacco and cigarette papers, upon boys and girls."

Each convention in the history of the Women's Section has repeated a demand for more stringent prohibition laws and the enforcement of those we already have. In 1919 we asked for national prohibition; in 1920 we urged that doctors violating the Prohibition Act be deprived of their licenses; in 1921 we again protested against liquor prescriptions, except in proven cases of sickness. But in 1922 we realized that we ourselves could help the enforcement of the Prohibition Act if we carried on, in earnest, a campaign against disregard for the law in any form. Following is our 1922 petition:

"That we view with appreciation and satisfaction the attitude of the present Attorney-General's Department regarding the enforcement of the Liquor Act, but we realize the fact that in the task they have undertaken they must have the hearty co-operation of the citizenship of the Province. To this end we urge our Locals throughout the Province to use all their influence in the direction of law enforcement, and to carry on a campaign of education both among children and

adults, that will cultivate a sentiment in favor of total abstinence and prohibition as well as a respect for all law.

"Be it further resolved that we place ourselves on record as being unalterably opposed to any policy of Government sale of liquor for beverage purposes and that we do all in our power to discourage the idea of so-called government control of the liquor traffic."

In addition to the foregoing, an important resolution dealing with amendments to the Criminal Code was referred to the Locals for further study. As requested by the convention, a paper read by Mrs. Stanley Roper on this resolution will be sent out to Local secretaries very soon.

In the next issue of the "U.F.A." the policy developed by the U.F.W.A. at successive Conventions in regard to public health, women's property rights and various other matters will be discussed.

:o:

A YEAR OF PROGRESS AMONG THE JUNIORS

(By Eva M. Peel.)

In this first edition of "The U. F. A.," we beg to present to our readers, a brief outline of work among the Juniors—a story of a work which means much to us, and we trust will mean much to every reader of our paper.

Young People's Work has taken an especially important place in our thoughts and efforts, during the year that has just passed. This has been the most satisfactory year we have had! We have every reason to be grateful and proud of the progress our young people are making. Not only has our membership reached a total of 1,500, but a splendid spirit of co-operation is developing—a harmony of purpose, which is reflected in correspondence with the Central Office. Let us applaud and foster this spirit of brotherhood in our Locals. Our membership may be large, but upon the harmonious spirit of our meetings, depends their success.

Training For "Seniorship."

From the Southern Boundary to the "Frozen North" Juniors are busily training for capable seniorship. Here's wishing them all success and inviting them to write us oftener of their activities, submitting their problems and recording their achievements. We hope to get in touch with every boy and girl and make you feel that we are interested in the Local you represent—yea, more—we are interested in you, personally, and we are looking to you to help us promote the welfare of our organization. Make friends with your co-workers; keep in touch with the office, and we believe the encouraging results which are sure to follow, will be your reward for the effort and thought expended.

IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from page 11.)

the people of Lethbridge. He gave an interesting address on conditions in the south country, showing by statistics what the drought areas had accomplished many times in spite of conditions. He urged some plan of religious education in the schools. Dr. Stewart pointed out that

while over five millions had been spent in one year for railways in the north, only a little over four millions had been spent in thirteen years for relief in the south.

W. G. Johnson, Labor member for Medicine Hat, advised the Government to go carefully in the matter of reducing teachers' salaries or keeping them down to a certain level.

W. H. Shields, Macleod, dealt with southern problems in a practical way, and expressed the utmost confidence in the south country.

D. H. Galbraith, Nanton, said his riding had been the pioneer in the non-party movement. In 1905, it had sent a provincial righter, and in 1917, together with the adjoining riding of Claresholm, it had sent a non-party member. The elimination of party lines in the house dated from the entrance of these two members. Mr. Galbraith wondered at the need of an opposition leader when there apparently was so much independence among the opposition members, and suggested the elimination of the extra allowance for the opposition leader. He expressed the hope that there would be effected some understanding whereby the members would be able to vote adversely to the Government if so desiring, without necessarily constituting that vote one of want of confidence.

Bills Introduced.

Bills introduced during the first week included the New Highways Act, which provides for a highways commissioner, and a good roads board, consisting of the deputy minister of public works, the commissioner and three others to be appointed by the cabinet; a bill for the creation of a labor bureau, which shall administer certain labor acts, and which shall be under direction of a commissioner of labor; an act to permit the Presbyterian church to dispose of real estate where congregations have ceased to exist; and two acts by the Attorney-General to make uniform the law respecting sale of goods in bulk, and to make uniform the law respecting warehousemen's liens.

M. C. McKean, member for Lac Ste. Anne, has been elected Deputy Speaker.

:o:

U.F.A. VOTE WAS 90,791 IN DECEMBER.

In the Federal General Election on December 6, 1921, the ten U.F.A. candidates polled a total of 90,791 votes. Joseph T. Shaw, the Independent candidate endorsed by the U.F.A., polled 7,369 votes; and William Irvine, the Labor candidate endorsed by the U.F.A., 6,135, making a total of 104,295 votes cast for the twelve candidates who had U.F.A. support. The total number of votes polled for all candidates in Alberta was 172,904, of which 35,181 were cast for Meighen Government candidates and 27,404 for Liberals; 11,790 for Labor and 369 Socialist.

:o:

FREE FREIGHT ON FEED OATS.

Feed oats required for relief purposes in the drought area will be shipped from elevators, free of freight charges, to distributing points on and after March 1, according to an announcement by Hon. George Hoadley, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, on February 22. Applications should be made to the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

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The Farmers' movement owes a lot to the "Nutcracker," "Non-Partizan," and "Independent."

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**THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S
PAGE.**

(Continued from page 6.)

Fryer on "Geography of the World's Wheat Production." At the afternoon session, beginning at two o'clock, Mr. Patton will lecture on "Canadian War Finance and the National Debt," Prof. Dowell on "Problems in Pork Production," and Prof. Wyatt on "Soil Problems of Southern Alberta." In the evening Dean Howes will speak on "The History of Agriculture," and President H. W. Wood on "Training for Leadership." Alex. Calhoun, librarian of the Calgary Public Library, will be chairman.

Secretaries' Conference.

Wednesday will be devoted to U.F.A. secretaries' conference.

On Thursday morning the first lecturer will be Mr. Patton, and his subject, "The Banks and Their Shareholders"; he will be followed by Prof. Fryer on "Transportation as Related to the Grain Trade," and Prof. Cutler, on "Alberta's Climate in Terms of Crop Production." In the afternoon Mr. Patton will lecture on "Analysis of the Federal Budget, 1921," Prof. Cutler on "Suitable Fodder Crops for Alberta Livestock Industry," and Prof. Fryer on "Canada's Wheat Marketing System." In the evening President Tory will speak on "Growth of Democratic Idea in Government," and Hon. Alex. Ross will be the chairman.

On Friday morning "People's Banks and Co-operative Credits—At Home and Abroad," will be the first lecture, by Mr. Patton, and Mr. A. E. Ottewell will speak on "Education and the Farmers' Problems." The third lecture and also one in the afternoon session will be arranged by the Department of Health. The first lecturer in the afternoon will be D. E. Cameron, and his subject, "A Dozen Books Everyone Should Read"; Mr. Patton will speak on "The Income Tax—Its Incidence and Administration." Each session, morning and evening, will be for three hours, divided into three lecture periods of one hour each.

The course will close on Friday evening, March 17, at a conference dinner.

—:—

MEMBERSHIP FEE.

The following resolution was passed by the Annual Convention, Edmonton, Jan., 1921:—

"Whereas, the cost of carrying on our U. F. A. organization is annually increasing owing to the increased service demanded of our central organization, and,

"Whereas, this Convention has not only increased the number of directors on the Central Board, but has appointed special committees outside of the Central Board to investigate certain conditions and thereby necessitating further expenditure:

"Therefore be it resolved, that this Convention authorize the raising of the membership fee one dollar per member, to take effect January 1st, 1922, to meet the increased obligations of our Central."

The following was passed by the Annual Convention, Calgary, Jan., 1922:—

"Whereas, it has been demonstrated to your Central Board by a thorough survey of the accounts of your Central Office, that the membership dues hitherto been inadequate for the proper carrying on of the work of the organization, and

"Whereas an increase in membership, no matter how large, will not correct this deficiency, owing to the fact that the larger the membership the heavier the expense, and

"Whereas the service of the Central Office, to be most effective, should be increased rather than decreased.

"Therefore your Central Board recommends that the decision of the last annual convention, increasing the Central Office dues from \$1.00 to \$2.00 be reaffirmed by this Convention."

—:—

RETIRING MEMBERS.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Central Board, at the meeting immediately following the convention:

"Moved by Mr. Scholefield, seconded by Mr. Rafn: "Whereas a resolution has been passed by the annual Convention stating that no member of either the Dominion or Provincial Parliaments shall be eligible for election to the U. F. A. Central Board or Executive, and

"Whereas this resolution automatically removes from the Board and Executive several of its officers who have given long and devoted service to the U. F. A.,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the U. F. A. Central Board, on behalf of the United Farmers of Alberta tender most hearty thanks to the retiring members of the Board for the services they have rendered to the organization during their terms of office.

"The members of the Board also wish to testify to the exceedingly pleasant relationships to which the retiring members have contributed, and their sincere wish that they may be long spared for public service."

—:—

**ASK REINSTATEMENT OF
THE WHEAT BOARD.**

Reinstatement of the Canadian Wheat Board to handle the 1922 crop has been demanded in the farmers' conventions in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The convention carried by a very large majority a resolution urging the new Federal Government "to re-instate the Canadian Wheat Board under the old management, with James Stewart as chairman, this board to handle the wheat crop of 1922, and to continue to handle the crop until such time as world conditions again become normal." The Central Board has directed that the report of the discussion on wheat marketing, including the address of J. M. Mehl, assistant to the president of the United States Grain Growers, Inc., shall be distributed to the locals in pamphlet form.

The convention adopted the platform drawn up by the Provincial Platform Committee prior to the Provincial Election in July last; asked the Alberta Government to secure a bank charter in accordance with the Federal Bank Act, and establish a bank, with head office in Alberta, to do a general banking business; and requested the U. F. A. Federal members to introduce in the House of Commons a bill to provide for a Federal Loan Department, the Treasury Board being empowered to issue full legal tender notes from time to time to meet the business requirements of the country, this money to be loaned direct to the people at cost on federal bonds, provincial bonds, urban and rural municipal bonds, and improved, inhabited and used farms.

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RUBY WHEAT is the earliest high grade milling wheat yet produced.

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3rd and 4th Generation Registered Ruby Wheat, \$5.50 per 100 lbs., sacked.

Ordinary Ruby Wheat, \$3.50 per 2 bushel sack.

Registered Banner Oats, \$2.70 per 100 lbs. sacked.

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Ammonia, Snowflake Powder, 3 for..\$.24	Jams—No. 4 tin Pure Raspberry, Empress Brand.....O..... .99
Beans, Ashcroft or Kootenaaschl, 16 lbs. 1.00	No. 4 tin Pure Strawberry, Empress 1.00
Bird Seed, Brock's, per pkg..... .20	No. 4 tin Pure Apricot, Empress... .93
Soda Biscuits, McCormick's Jersey Cream, 6-lb. carton..... .98	No. 4 tin Pure Blackberry, Empress .93
Sodas, North-West, in wooden boxes, about 20 lbs. each, per lb..... .14	No. 4 tin Pure Plum or Prune, Empress90
Graham Wafers, 6-lb. carton..... 1.15	No. 4 tin Pure Black Currant, Empress99
Baking Powder, Tuxedo, 1 lb..... .23	No. 4 tin Pure Loganberry, Empress .99
Baking Powder, Tuxedo, 2½ lbs..... .55	No. 4 tin Pure Gooseberry, Empress .93
Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes, each.. .12	No. 4 tin Cherry, Empress..... .99
Case of 36 pkgs..... 3.90	No. 4 tin Greengage, Empress..... .93
Krinkle Corn Flakes, each10	No. 4 tin Peach, Empress..... .93
Per case of 36 pkgs..... 3.25	Less 3c per pall in case lots of 12 tins, any assortment.
Chocolates, 1-lb. box Nellson's Even-glow50	No. 4 tin Pure Fruit, Raspberry, Strawberry, Gooseberry or Black Currant, with Apples, Climax Brand Jam62
Chocolates, 5-lb. box Lowney's, 7 kinds assorted 2.50	Case om 12 tins..... 6.95
Del Monte Canned Fruits—	We handle only the best brands of Jams.
Peaches, 2½s, sliced, each..... .45	Jelly Powders, Tuxedo, all flavors... .10
Peaches, 2½s, halves, each45	Per dozen 1.10
Cherries, 2½s, each..... .56	Sheriff's, all flavors, each..... .11
Pears, 2½s, each..... .51	Per dozen 1.20
Apricots, 2½s, each..... .44	Macaroni—5-lb. box..... .59
Case of 24 cans any assortment of Del Monte Canned Fruits, 2½s, deduct 2c per tin.	10-lb box 1.17
Canned Peas, Standard, each..... .20	Columbia Macaroni, long, 3 pkgs.... .25
Per case of 24 tins..... 4.55	Macaroni, Catelli's cut, 16-oz. pkg... .18
Canned Pumpkin, solid pack, 2½ tins, each21	Per dozen 2.00
Per dozen 2.40	Creamettes, per pkg..... 1.12
Sweet Potatoes, Libby's, large tin, each37	Per dozen 1.30
Per dozen 4.35	Maple Syrup 28-oz. tin..... .38
Clarke's Pork and Beans in Tomato Sauce, 1s 1.65	32-oz. bottle..... .76
Per dozen 1.65	Tin ½ gallon Small's, wine measure 1.05
Pearl Barley, per lb..... .06	Mince Meat, No. 4 pall, Empress, ea. .78
10 lbs..... .58	25-lb. pall, Empress, each..... 3.95
Pot Barley, per lb..... .05	Oyster Shell, 100-lb. sacks..... 2.25
10 lbs..... .48	8-lb. sack..... .25
Corn for Popping, per lb..... .08	Lime Grit, contains 95 per cent. Calcium and is considered better for shell forming than Oyster Shell, per 100 lbs..... 1.75
7 lbs..... .50	Playing Cards—Steamboat, pack.... .37
Peas, whole, green, per lb..... .11	Bicycle, pack..... .58
10 lbs..... 1.00	Congress, Gilt Edge, pack..... 1.10
Peas, Split, per lb..... .11	Vogue, Gilt Edge, pack..... .70
10 lbs..... 1.00	Raisins, Seedless, 5-lb. pkg..... 1.50
Catsup, Clark's, 12-oz. bottle, each... .28	Raisins, Seeded, 5-lb. pkg..... 1.35
4 for 1.00	Rice—Carolina, per lb..... .10
Cheese, Kraft, McLaren's, 5-lb. square box 2.00	Japan, No. 1, per lb..... .09
Note.—Kraft Cheese can be shipped in cold weather. Other cheese is freezable.	11 lbs..... .95
Chocolate, Baker's Premium, ½ lb.. .25	Sago, Japan, per lb.10
1 lb..... .48	10 lbs. for..... .90
Cocoa, a fine quality, in tin box with hinged lid, per 5-lb. box..... 1.60	Salt, Block's, 50 lbs., each..... .90
Cocoa, in bulk, 5 lbs..... 1.25	Laundry Soap—Golden West, carton of 5 cakes21
Coffee, bulk, whole or ground, in sealed tin boxes. Braid's blended Mocha-Java—	Case, 30 cartons, 150 cakes..... 5.90
5-lb. box..... 2.40	Poyal Crown, carton, 5 cakes..... .29
10-lb. box..... 4.75	Case of 120 cakes..... 6.75
25-lb. box..... 11.75	Spices—Allspice, 1-lb. tin, each..... .39
50-lb. box..... 23.20	Nutmeg, 1-lb. tin, each..... .52
Luxury Brand Coffee, whole or ground, in sealed tin boxes—	Black Pepper, 1-lb. tin, each..... .40
5-lb. box..... 3.30	Starch, Canada Corn, each..... .11
10-lb. box..... 6.30	Per dozen 1.25
Dates, Excelsior, pkg..... .13	International Stock Food, palls, 25 lbs. 3.55
8 pkgs. for 1.00	Sugar, White, Granulated, 100 lbs... 8.20
Fish—White Fish, 50-lb. box..... 5.80	Sugar, 20 lbs..... 1.75
Assortment of Perch, White Fish, Western Herring, Grills, and your choice of Halibut or Lake Trout, 50-lb. assorted, per box..... 5.25	Corn Syrup, Crown or Edwardsburg—
Potatoes—Whites, guaranteed good cookers—	5-lb. pall..... .50
Per 100 lbs..... 1.70	10-lb. pall..... .95
Per 500 lbs..... 8.00	20-lb. pall..... 1.85
Per 1,000 lbs..... 15.00	Tea—Blue Ribbon Red Label, black tea, per lb..... .55
	Perfection Brand Tea, a delightful blend of Ceylon, Assam and Darjelling Teas.. Especially suitable for Alberta Waters. Packed in 5-lb. tin boxes 3.25
	10-lb. tin boxes..... 6.35
	Luxury Brand, high grade pure Ceylon Tea, packed in 5-lb. tin box.... 3.75
	10-lb. tin box..... 7.35

Our March Catalogue (ready about February 26) is an enlarged edition, listing many new lines not carried before. Don't fail to get a copy. It will save you money.

Chiropractic Facts

Twenty-five years ago Chiropractic was unknown.

To-day 14,000 Chiropractors are adjusting more than 6,000,000 people annually (more than 5% of the American population).

Eleven Supreme Courts have held that Chiropractic is NOT the practice of Medicine.

Twenty-one States in the Union have straight Chiropractic boards.

It is recognized by scores of Insurance Companies.

Standard schools are giving their graduates 4,103½ hours of actual work.

The following statistics of the 1918 "Flu." epidemic are respectfully submitted.

One of every 16 Patients Died under Medical Treatment.

One of every 513 Patients Died under Osteopathic Treatments.

One of every 886 Patients Died under Chiropractic Adjustments.

The above is only one of the reasons why Chiropractic has made such phenomenal progress.

Further facts cheerfully submitted upon request.

□□□

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Farm Labor For the Spring Work

Close co-operation between the U. F. A. locals and the Alberta Employment Service in arranging for the supply of farm labor for spring work is urged by J. W. Mitchell, director of the service, in a communication addressed to S. S. Sears, who has been appointed by the U. F. A. Central Board to fulfill the duties of a committee on farm labor this year.

Mr. Mitchell suggests that where several U. F. A. locals use one railway station, the secretaries should get together and appoint a representative to look after the labor requirements of the district. By this means the farmers will be informed of the labor situation in the cities, and the employment bureau can learn the requirements of each district. It will not then be necessary for each individual farmer to write for help. Instead, the representative of the group of locals could telephone orders for his district at one time, preventing much delay and inconvenience. Stability in the matter of rates of wages in the district would also be promoted. Mr. Mitchell advises that these telephone calls could be reversed and charged to the employment office.

Where to Apply.

At the present time there are several representatives of groups of locals in the small towns and villages, who have given much assistance to the farmers and the employment service. These representatives are usually U. F. A. secretaries, storekeepers, implement dealers and elevator men, etc., who have telephones and whose businesses are near the railway. Secretaries are urged to inquire into this matter, and if any further information is needed, to communicate with Mr. Mitchell, 144 Seventh Ave. East, Calgary. Telephone M9521, or with other offices of the service. Officials are in close touch with the labor situation through the clearing houses. In Alberta there are offices at Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge and Drumheller.

It is pointed out that the annual problem of securing hired help for spring work will arise in a few weeks' time. It is of the utmost importance to every farmer that he should obtain efficient help. Approximately 7,000 men are supplied every spring through the employment service, and generally speaking, requests for help are made on short notice, the offices are beset with orders by mail, telegram and telephone, and in numerous instances men who hold off are offered high wages, only to find when they reach the farm that they are required for but a short period. This practice, states Mr. Mitchell, proves harmful to both the farmers and the men they engage.

Advantages of Hiring Men Now.

Many farmers who will require a hired man in the spring could use one for a few weeks before spring work begins in getting machinery, etc., ready for the rush, and Mr. Mitchell suggests that it would be wise to make an offer to men to go out now, with the option of staying through the season at the regular wage, if suitable. Farmers who do this will serve both their own best interests and those of the men.

Would Eliminate the Mountain Scale

From the standpoints both of primary producers and of the public of Alberta, as consumers, the application for the removal of the mountain scale of freight rates is regarded as one of the most important now pending before the railway commission. The application has been made by the Vancouver Board of Trade, and was endorsed by unanimous vote of the recent U. F. A. Convention in Calgary. Between the wholesalers and jobbers of Vancouver and those of the principal cities in Alberta considerable rivalry appears to exist, and much of the public discussion has been carried on by those interests. Fears have been expressed lest in the clash of these conflicting interests, the interests of the primary producers and of the consumers should be overlooked.

A conference on this question, called by the Alberta Government, was held in Edmonton on February 1, when there were present, representing the Government,

Premier Greenfield, Hon. V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways, Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Attorney-General, with A. W. Chard, the freight traffic expert, recently appointed; representatives of the Edmonton and Calgary Boards of Trade, and George Bevington, and H. Higginbotham, representing the U. F. A. D. W. Warner, M.P., also attended.

Public Should Benefit.

The views of the U. F. A., which he believed were also representative of the interests of the great body of consumers of the Province, were set forth by the U. F. A. secretary. All interests were agreed that an immediate and substantial reduction of rates on the basic commodities of grain, livestock and lumber, was necessary. In behalf of the U. F. A., it was pointed out that it has been difficult in the past to gauge the effect of freight reductions in decreased prices to consumers, and it was urged that any future adjustments should be so made that they would be reflected immediately in lower prices to the consumers.

Alberta's Handicap.

It was pointed out that the freight haul to and from Alberta points was more expensive than that of any other province. Had the development of Canada taken place from the Pacific Coast, instead of from the East this Province would have been, next to British Columbia, more favorably situated than any other.

The Alberta Government is investigating the matter fully, with a view to serving the interests of all the people of Alberta.

Survey Board Report Is Comprehensive

Important recommendations concerning the areas in Southern Alberta which have suffered from drought in recent years, are contained in the report of the Survey Board for South Alberta, which has been presented in the Legislative Assembly. Members of the board are: Charles A. Magarath, W. H. Fairfield, Judge A. A. Carpenter and G. L. Marnoch. Among the recommendations are the following:

Provincial Government guarantee, in necessitous cases, of advances for the purchase of seed for the 1922 crop; no advances to be made in respect to a greater area than 200 acres in any individual case; advances to be supplemented by grants for horse feed where clearly needed; owner to agree to summer-fallow, not later than June 15, 1922, one acre for two acres for which seed or feed is supplied.

Government to seek adequate assurances before these arrangements are completed; that creditors of farmers shall agree not to embarrass diligent farmers or their municipal and school organizations; advances for seed and feed to be a first charge on the crop; farmers to be allowed to reserve from the crop seed and feed sufficient to carry them over to next year's operations.

It is recommended that the financing of new irrigation districts should be dependent on the progress made in the occupancy and development of the Lethbridge Northern and United Irrigation districts.

Summary of Main Recommendations
The following recommendations, most of which are accompanied by the proposal that the Alberta Government approach the Dominion Government with a view to action, were also made:

Unsold crown and school lands in the region affected to be reserved from entry for the present; lands becoming available for grazing leases to be used for community pastures where feasible; available grazing land in Indian reserves to be used for community pastures; existing stock watering reserves and better water reserves to be maintained, and investigation for further underground supplies of water to be made by Geological Society; in co-operation with owners of privately owned vacant lands, greatest economic uses to be made of these lands; adequate legislation to deal with insect pests to be enacted; work on preliminary irrigation surveys to be pressed forward; negotiations to be forwarded with a view to construction of storage reservoirs for irrigation water for joint use of Canada and the United States; authority to be granted by Dominion Parliament for inclusion of school lands and crown lands in irrigation districts; soil surveys to be expedited; weather recording stations to be increased in number; scope of "District Agents" to be increased; trustees of Lethbridge Northern and United

Irrigation districts to ascertain whether a sufficient number of the owners of lands in these districts would be willing to list their lands at prices sufficiently attractive to prospective buyers; promising students from agricultural and technical colleges to be granted scholarships to take courses in agriculture and engineering in the United States.

Value of Detailed Income Tax Returns

The time is now approaching for the filing of Income Tax returns for 1921, the last day of April being the latest date on which such returns may be received without penalty by the Inspector of taxation at Calgary. In view of adverse conditions experienced by the majority of farmers during the past year, the preparation of their returns should not provide a very laborious task. These remarks are made especially with regard to the accurate recording of income and expenditure for the year 1922.

Pays Excessive Tax.

It is generally admitted that in years in which farmers have received good crops, little care has been expended in recording the detailed cost of growing and marketing those crops, with the result that excessive income tax has not only been paid, but paid at a time when a saving of tax, in some cases running into three figures, would have been of immense value to the farmer. The merchant employs accountants to record his operations, and will often engage an auditor to check over his results, prepare his returns, and, with such safeguards, will pay tax on his income to the exact cent, but no more. Does the average farmer take these precautions? The answer is decidedly in the negative. He remembers with accuracy the number of bushels of grain sold during the year, and the price realized, the latter item being recorded for him in his bank pass book, and he then proceeds to guess his costs. The forms provided by the Government do not

help him in his unenviable task, such items as freight, vermin poison, auto tyres, repairs, license, oils, small tools and hardware, travelling expenses necessary to his operations, and a hundred and one other expenses not being stated in the forms. Capital expenditure such as fences, bridges, wells, bulis, stallions, dairy cattle and items of a similar nature do not appear to be allowed as an exemption against the farmer's income, although it naturally follows that depreciation on such expenditure should be taken into consideration in the preparation of his income tax return. How should a farmer guard himself against paying tax on income which is eaten up by such charges? He must train himself to keep books that will tell him in a simple way at the end of the year exactly what his income amounts to and will provide a complete list of his expenses and depreciation costs chargeable against that income.

Question of Depreciation.

It is recognized that one of the most important items in a farmer's return is that covering depreciation. Included under this heading is his machinery and equipment, and yet the crudest methods are employed by him in compiling his list prior to arriving at the total cost. A farmer who makes a net income of \$8,000.00 pays a tax of \$210.00 on \$2,000.00 of that income, which means that every hundred dollars' worth of equipment omitted from his inventory costs him \$1.05. If he omits to include in his machinery a tractor costing him, say, \$2,000.00 in 1915, such omission would cost him under the conditions stated above \$20.50 in tax. The tractor may not be in use, but as long as its depreciation period of ten years has not expired and it is still in the possession of the taxpayer, depreciation of 10 per cent. may be claimed in respect of its cost.

The inventory is compiled at a time when half the equipment in a good many cases is snowed under, and weather conditions do not lend themselves to a tour of the farm in order to insure that nothing be omitted. To overcome such difficulties, blank inventories should be included in the farmer's account book and such inventories should contain every conceivable article from a cream separator to an automobile.

LEGAL COLUMN.

In this column will be published in each issue answers to one or more legal queries. Members desiring to submit questions to the U.F.A. Legal Department should do so through their Local Secretaries, who will give information as to conditions. It will not be possible to answer questions submitted by members in an individual capacity.

QUALIFICATIONS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Question: Must school trustees be British subjects?

Answer: Until April, 1919, all that was required of a school trustee was that he should be a resident ratepayer of the proposed district and able to read and write, but in April, 1919, these words were added "and shall hereafter be a British subject," so that now school trustees must be British subjects.

TWO IMPORTANT MATTERS.

The average person, through carelessness or negligence, overlooks two small matters which cause a very large percentage of his worry, trouble and often expense. To prevent these troubles the remedy is very simple:—

1. Always have Contracts or Agreements put in writing, setting forth all the terms thereof. This will only take a few minutes, and very, very often will prevent misunderstandings and unpleasantnesses, not to mention the expense incurred through law suits which would never occur if the terms of such Agreement had been in writing.

2. Make your will, and do it now. It is a very simple matter and will cost very little, either in time or money, and will save your friends and relatives endless worry and expense. The important essentials of a will are—

- (a) To show the desired disposition of your property.
- (b) To name the executors.
- (c) To sign in the presence of two witnesses who are not beneficiaries. If you are not clear as to the details in preparing a will, see your local solicitor, or—better still—take the matter up with our own Legal Department. DO IT NOW.

As Easy for the Farmer as for the Merchant

Many Farmers last year may have paid a higher Income Tax than the law really requires because they did not have the figures with which to file proper returns.

We have the most simple yet complete and comprehensive

INCOME TAX GUIDE AND FARMERS' BOOKKEEPING SYSTEM

THAT HAS YET BEEN DEvised.

Designed by an expert accountant who was employed for a year in the office of the Inspector of Income Taxation.

KNOW WHERE YOU ARE MAKING MONEY AND WHERE YOU ARE LOSING

Price Six Dollars Per Box

Reference:

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

For Sale by

THE WILLSON STATIONERY CO., LTD.

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MONEY BACK IF BOOK RETURNED WITHIN TEN DAYS.

On the understanding that if for any reason I return the book within ten days my money will be refunded, I enclose Six Dollars for Book to be sent to

Mr. _____

Address _____

Don't send Currency—Send Certified Check or Money Order.

HAY WANTED—Nanton U.F.A. members require 25 cars good hay, upland preferred. E. C. Wagner, Secretary, Nanton.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKS AND COCKERELS—Well matured, vigorous birds, \$5.00 each. A limited number of the above specially selected from our best producing hens, \$8.00 each. Hatching eggs both varieties, \$2.50 per setting (13 eggs), two settings, \$4.00; 100 eggs, \$12.00. Day old Chicks, a limited number, after April 15th, \$35.00 per hundred; after June 1st, \$25.00. An entry from this flock led at eLthbridge Egg Laying Contest last year, producing 246 eggs in 52 consecutive weeks. Apply C.P.R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alberta.

HIGH PRODUCING WHITE AND BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — Male birds heading 1922 pens. White Rocks: Sons of Lady Maude, 286 eggs and Lady Ella, 282 eggs (both grandsons of lady Alfarata, 301 eggs). Barred Rocks: Sons of Lady Ada, 290 eggs, and Lady Anna, 264 eggs. Bred to selected high-producing females. Hatching eggs, \$5 for 15; 30 for \$8.00. Grade B Quality: Pens headed by males from 200-egg producing stock. \$2.50 for 15; 30 for \$4.00. Book orders now to avoid disappointment. H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Our stock has won at New York, Toronto, Guelph, and awarded best display at Calgary show four successive seasons. Customers win at many shows, including Calgary, Edmonton and Winnipeg. Pullets at Dominion Government laying contest made record of 182 and 224 eggs in eleven months. Cockerels at \$7.50 each up; eggs \$4.00 per setting up. Send for mating list. H. V. Grainger, 112 Thirteenth Ave. W., Calgary.

Classified Advertising Section

FARMERS' WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE COLUMNS

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 3 cents a word. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example, "A. J. Smith has 2,000 bushels of Oats for sale" contains 10 words. Be sure to give your correct name and address. Do not have any replies sent to U.F.A. Central Office. Name and address will be counted as part of the advertisement and must be paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most nearly to the article advertised. Orders for classified advertisements must be accompanied by cash, and must reach us at least eight days in advance of date of publication, which is the 15th of each month. Cancellations must also reach us eight days in advance.

LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—Rates on application. Address all correspondence to the United Farmers of Alberta, Lougheed Building, Calgary, Alta.

BLACK ORPINGTONS—Fifteen and ten dollar cockerels for five dollars each. Very choice birds, fully related to my Guelph winners. Must have room for my breeding pens. Now booking orders for eggs ready March 15; \$5.00 and \$10.00 per setting. E. Hamblin, 1237 Riverdale Ave., Calgary.

BARRED ROCKS—One pen of pullet bred, headed by male of my first-prize commercial pen, Calgary Exhibition, 1921. Also two Females of same pen, in mating with other first-class layers. Prize was awarded 50 per cent. utility and 50 per cent. exhibition. Booking orders now. \$5.00 per setting of 15. C. J. Ford, 1412 Joliet Ave., Calgary.

HORSES.

FOR SALE—BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, "ROLANDO," No. 6102, Canada; No. 124894, United States. Bred by Jas. Loonan, Waterloo, Iowa. Born March 22, 1915; sire, Superior, No. 40605; dam, Sorelle, No. 2740. Apply J. B. Sibbald, 1109 Eighth St. W., Calgary.

SEED GRAIN.

CAR-LOAD PURE RED BOBS WHEAT—Recleaned Gleichen, \$1.50; sacks 20c extra. W. D. Trego, 1631 Fifteenth Ave. W., Calgary.

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Get World-wide Competition for your Livestock at the

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Market Every Week Day. Service 24 Hours Daily.

A GREAT PUBLIC MARKET Ensures the Success of the LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

<p>SILOS — CREAM SEPARATORS — DAIRY TINWARE — CHURNS — BUTTER WORKERS — BARN EQUIPMENT — STOVES — WASHING MACHINES</p>	<p>UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA WHY Use FOREIGN ARTICLES — The Page Hand Power Milker IS MANUFACTURED IN EDMONTON BY The Edmonton Dairy Supplies LIMITED 9815 102nd AVENUE EDMONTON</p> <hr/> <p>Price Complete - \$135.00</p>	<p>BOTTLES AND CAPS — BOTTLE FILLERS AND WASHERS — BRUSHES — PUMPS AND PUMP JACKS — ENGINES AND ALL CREAMERY AND DAIRY SUPPLIES.</p>
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Edmonton Spring Live Stock Show :: APRIL 10-15
—1922—

BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER

Bull Sale, April 10-11

All Bulls sold subject to T.B. Test.
Assistance re freight will be given to Purchasers.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE OF OFFERINGS.

Children's Competitions

Calf-Feeding Competition
Sheep-Feeding Competition
Swine-Feeding Competition

Open to boys and girls over 9 and under 17 years of age.

LIBERAL PRIZES FOR HORSES BOTH IN BREEDING AND SHOW CLASSES

Prize List will be issued the end of February. Write for copy.

Bull Sale Entries Close March 10th.

All other Entries Close March 27th.

SPLENDID HORSE SHOW PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING,

with excellent special entertainment features.

POLO TOURNAMENT

between competing teams from Calgary and Edmonton.

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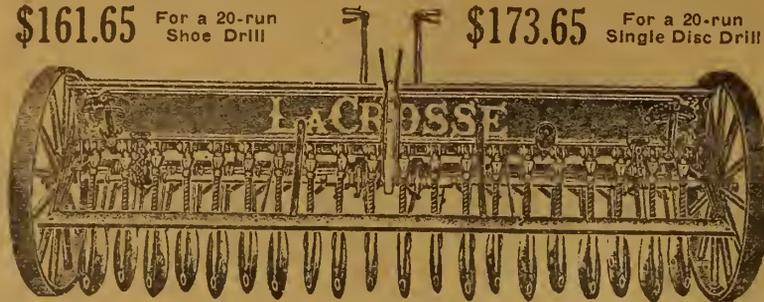
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THE ORGANIZED FARMER IN BUSINESS LEADS THE WAY IN GETTING PRICES BACK TO A LEVEL CORRESPONDING WITH FARM PRODUCE PRICES.

LACROSSE POWER LIFT—GRAIN DRILL

\$161.65 For a 20-run Shoe Drill

\$173.65 For a 20-run Single Disc Drill



With power lift you can sow two acres more a day Calgary or Edmonton

- H77—20 Run Shoe Drill; weight 1358 lbs.\$161.65
- H81—20 Run Single Disc Drill; weight 1518 lbs. 173.65
- H85—20 Run Double Disc Drill; weight 1521 lbs. 204.85

16, 18 and 22 run sizes correspondingly low; press wheel attachments for all sizes, also hopper extensions and grass seed attachments.

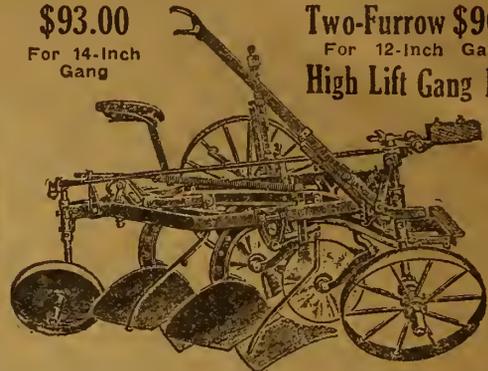
\$93.00

For 14-Inch Gang

Two-Furrow \$90.50

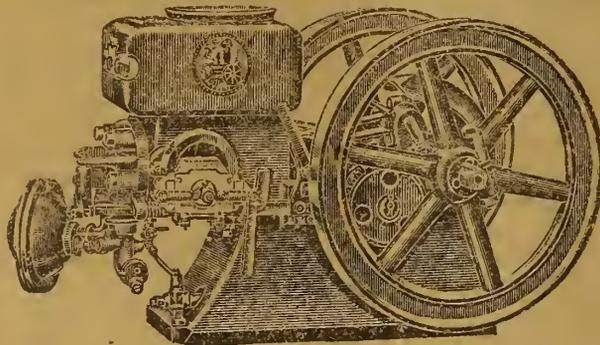
For 12-Inch Gang

High Lift Gang Plow



Two furrow, high lift Gang Plow, with rolling colter, pole and yoke. Plow has heavy beam 15-inch rolling colter No. 11 stubble bottoms, quick detachable 5-16-inch shares. Price includes 4-horse tandem all-steel eveners.

Calgary or Edmonton
W 17 12-inch Gang Plow; weight 820 lbs.\$90.50
W 18 14-inch Gang Plow; weight 830 lbs. 93.00



A steel pulley furnished free with each engine.

\$63.00 Buys the 1½ H.P. HERCULES ENGINE

"THE CHORE BOY OF THE FARM."

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- H50—1½ h.p. stationary, gasoline; weight 280 lbs.\$ 63.00
- H51—3 h.p. stationary, kerosene; weight 625 lbs. 100.00
- H52—5 h.p. stationary, kerosene; weight 912 lbs. 147.00
- H53—7 h.p. stationary, kerosene; weight 1346 lbs. 195.00
- H54—9 h.p. stationary, kerosene; weight 1,970 lbs. 255.00
- H55—12 h.p. stationary, kerosene; weight 2,340 lbs. 305.00

Portable Kerosene Engines with Trucks

- H61—9 h.p. portable, on truck; kerosene; weight 2,765 lbs.270.00
- H62—12 h.p. portable, on truck; kerosene; weight 3,330 lbs. 325.00

A FANNING MILL For \$21.50 This for 24-In. size.	A Rocker Grain Pickler for \$6.00 With Heavy Galvanized Iron Reservoir.	\$3.35 A Section for Diamond Harrows
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\$3.00 will buy an All-steel, Four-horse, Tandem Evener. We have an over-supply of these because some plow purchasers want to change the tandem evener for an abreast one. That accounts for the low price.

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Tip Top Boxes, 10 inches high\$6.50



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An Extra Set of Plates with each Grnder.

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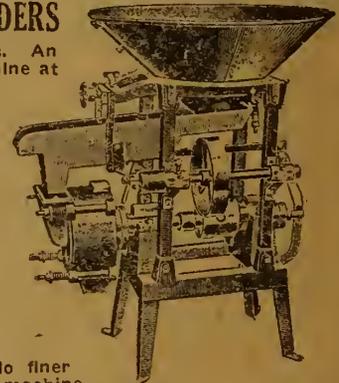
- H25—8 in.; wt. 360 lbs.\$39.00
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- H30—8 in.; wt. 90 lbs. 9.50
- H31—10 in.; wt. 100 lbs. 13.50
- H32—12 in.; wt. 120 lbs. 18.50

M-RE Grinders will do finer grinding than any other machine.

This is a good time to buy a STOCK TANK. Prices are 25 per cent. lower than last quoted. Write about this.



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It means more efficient use of your feed. For \$98.50 you can buy an All-Steel Blower Feed Cutter complete with hood, travelling feed-table and 30 ft. of blower pipe.